

# The Bloomfield Record.

S. MORRIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established 1873.

Home News, Progress and Improvement.

Subscription Two Dollars Per Annum. Office, 29 Broad Street.

VOL. XII. NO. 48.9

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Destruction of Christ Episcopal Church by Fire.

### The Heroic Acts of the Firemen Could not Save it.

Wednesday night was a cold night as we have had and the snow storm coming also made it a bad night for anyone to be out. Just about 10 P. M. the alarm was rung out by the fire bell and the alarm whistle from box No. 25. An attempt had been made to pull box No. 25 but it would not work, which caused some delay—so that just as the people were coming out from the Ragan lecture at the First Presbyterian Church a brilliant spectacle, met their view, the Episcopal Church on Liberty Street, being in a seething mass of flames. The Rev. Geo. W. Paul, and the topic under discussion was Temperance, the speaking and prayers bearing directly upon that subject. Mr. Paul, in a short address at the opening, gave some very startling statistics upon the great evil of intemperance. He dwelt particularly upon the harmfulness to Americans of using stimulants, as being a people naturally under great excitement in the manner of living and the transaction of business.

The meeting was then thrown open, the time to be occupied either in prayer or speaking. Rev. B. Collins said that the most pitiable spectacle that one could look at was the victim of strong drink, laboring with this man to get him to break from the sin which was weighing him down. The man was stopped for a time in his downward career. Then Mr. Mills came and the man under the influence of those meetings was converted and was received into his church on probation. For months he was kept in the faith, but finally yielded, for an offense was out to jail, and it was hoped that that might do him good—but in to-day's paper he had read of the man's death, as while under the stupefying influence of rum he had been frozen to death. In closing his remarks he prayed for some power that would control the accursed thing.

Those P. Day said that early in history drunkenness was a crime. When we see a person intoxicated we pity him, and the boys laugh at him. The nations do not know what to do with the evil. Every land has its deal with, but of no avail. When people talk about it they get excited and are put down as fanatics. No one knows how to handle the liquor question but the saloons and brewers. According to statistics there was consumed each year about fifteen gallons for each person in the United States, and it was that was somebody was getting his share for he had no use for it. Here was another saloon started in this town, and there was money enough to run forty of them, and yet the Y. M. C. A. could not find money enough to run one.

Rev. C. A. Cook spoke of the death of a saloonkeeper recently and his place being closed, which had over the door the ominous sign bearing the single word "Death" in large letters. How appropriate it was, not only for that saloon but for all other saloons. He was glad the subject was under discussion and promotion of the Evangelical Union would soon do some practical work in that direction.

Mr. John G. Broughton spoke of the influence Christians have on others and that they should be abstemious because of their example to others. He cited an experience he had in persuading a man from eating Arcadian's place years ago. Persuading was of more weight than saying "You shan't." Suppression had often had the effect of creating an appetite, because men had been told that they should not have it.

In closing the meeting Mr. Paul said that the Evangelical Union is the church—united, their object being to have a better observance of the Sabbath and to be united in their work for temperance.

"The Call to Arms"

BY REV. ELBERT CLEMENT AT WATSESSING.

On last Sunday night Rev. Elbert Clement preached in the Watseessing M. E. Church a sermon which, judged by the topic, was intended to arouse the members of his church to action. He showed how with the tribes of Israel with only 10,000 men whose duty to country arose paramount to business and tilling the soil, and without weapons of any kind had been enabled to put the foe to flight and to conquer them. God was with them. If the church wanted to succeed God must be foremost. There were some halfhearted Christians who would get along without him if they could, and would only be happy if they could get to heaven without God. God must be supreme—the church is an instrument, a sword in his hand, a light to the people. The world sometimes only gets a view of the church from the human side of its follies and the worn spots. In holding large meetings they brought exultations. The members must make sacrifices the same as they would if they were going hunting, fishing or on a pleasure excursion. When there was a place to hold services, one should be left for the sake of a life, should be as soldiers who when they went to the front took unusual risks. There might be nights in the week when they would have to wait until after the meeting for supper. Everything for the time being must be set aside for the church. At the close of the sermon a short prayer meeting was held and protracted meetings were held all the week.

Mr. Ballington Booth in Glen Ridge. We are authorized to make an announcement that many will be glad to hear, namely that Mr. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army is to speak on the subject of her work on Sunday evening, January 22, at 7.45, in the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, under the auspices of the King's Daughters Society. Further notice will be given next week.

Regular meeting of the Town Committee at 3.45 P. M. next Monday.

## Union Meetings for Prayer.

### AGITATION OF THE DRINK QUESTION IN WESTMINSTER CHAPEL.

The last meeting of the week of prayer was held in the Westminster Chapel on Saturday night. The chapel was well filled, members of the various churches belonging to the Evangelical Union being present. The meeting was in charge of the Rev. Geo. W. Paul, and the topic under discussion was Temperance, the speaking and prayers bearing directly upon that subject. Mr. Paul, in a short address at the opening, gave some very startling statistics upon the great evil of intemperance. He dwelt particularly upon the harmfulness to Americans of using stimulants, as being a people naturally under great excitement in the manner of living and the transaction of business.

The meeting was then thrown open, the time to be occupied either in prayer or speaking. Rev. B. Collins said that the most pitiable spectacle that one could look at was the victim of strong drink, laboring with this man to get him to break from the sin which was weighing him down. The man was stopped for a time in his downward career. Then Mr. Mills came and the man under the influence of those meetings was converted and was received into his church on probation. For months he was kept in the faith, but finally yielded, for an offense was out to jail, and it was hoped that that might do him good—but in to-day's paper he had read of the man's death, as while under the stupefying influence of rum he had been frozen to death. In closing his remarks he prayed for some power that would control the accursed thing.

Those P. Day said that early in history drunkenness was a crime. When we see a person intoxicated we pity him, and the boys laugh at him. The nations do not know what to do with the evil. Every land has its deal with, but of no avail. When people talk about it they get excited and are put down as fanatics. No one knows how to handle the liquor question but the saloons and brewers. According to statistics there was consumed each year about fifteen gallons for each person in the United States, and it was that was somebody was getting his share for he had no use for it. Here was another saloon started in this town, and there was money enough to run forty of them, and yet the Y. M. C. A. could not find money enough to run one.

Rev. C. A. Cook spoke of the death of a saloonkeeper recently and his place being closed, which had over the door the ominous sign bearing the single word "Death" in large letters. How appropriate it was, not only for that saloon but for all other saloons. He was glad the subject was under discussion and promotion of the Evangelical Union would soon do some practical work in that direction.

Mr. John G. Broughton spoke of the influence Christians have on others and that they should be abstemious because of their example to others. He cited an experience he had in persuading a man from eating Arcadian's place years ago. Persuading was of more weight than saying "You shan't." Suppression had often had the effect of creating an appetite, because men had been told that they should not have it.

In closing the meeting Mr. Paul said that the Evangelical Union is the church—united, their object being to have a better observance of the Sabbath and to be united in their work for temperance.

"The Call to Arms"

BY REV. ELBERT CLEMENT AT WATSESSING.

On last Sunday night Rev. Elbert Clement preached in the Watseessing M. E. Church a sermon which, judged by the topic, was intended to arouse the members of his church to action. He showed how with the tribes of Israel with only 10,000 men whose duty to country arose paramount to business and tilling the soil, and without weapons of any kind had been enabled to put the foe to flight and to conquer them. God was with them. If the church wanted to succeed God must be foremost. There were some halfhearted Christians who would get along without him if they could, and would only be happy if they could get to heaven without God. God must be supreme—the church is an instrument, a sword in his hand, a light to the people. The world sometimes only gets a view of the church from the human side of its follies and the worn spots. In holding large meetings they brought exultations. The members must make sacrifices the same as they would if they were going hunting, fishing or on a pleasure excursion. When there was a place to hold services, one should be left for the sake of a life, should be as soldiers who when they went to the front took unusual risks. There might be nights in the week when they would have to wait until after the meeting for supper. Everything for the time being must be set aside for the church. At the close of the sermon a short prayer meeting was held and protracted meetings were held all the week.

Mr. Ballington Booth in Glen Ridge. We are authorized to make an announcement that many will be glad to hear, namely that Mr. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army is to speak on the subject of her work on Sunday evening, January 22, at 7.45, in the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, under the auspices of the King's Daughters Society. Further notice will be given next week.

Regular meeting of the Town Committee at 3.45 P. M. next Monday.

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

At the special meeting of the Township Committee, held on Monday afternoon, a letter from Essex Hook and Ladder Company was read by the Clerk accepting the proposition of the Committee to employ an architect to examine the bell tower with the view of determining what should be done to make it safe from accident.

Mr. Rayner moved that the Fire Committee be authorized to have the examination and repairs, if necessary made.

A discussion took place as to who the examiner should be, and it seemed to be the opinion of all the members that a disinterested outside party should do it, and it was unanimously decided to engage engineer J. W. Ferguson of Paterson to make the examination.

The Sidewalk Cleaning Ordinance of 1888 was ordered to be republished.

The severe weather through which we are passing has encouraged the peddlers of "chestnuts" to go down to the bottom of the barrel to find stories to tell about the cold weather we had when the Hudson river was frozen so hard that a track was laid on the ice, and cars run over from Jersey City to New York; and when the water on Oakes' pond froze down to the bottom, but they fail to give the date or any corroborative evidence.

The condition of our streets and sidewalks and the outlook of a long winter with much snow and ice leads many to wish for a stronger form of government than we now have. There are ordinances and ordinances, but we seem to need something back of them with a larger proportion of compulsion. Have we the best form of Township government?

The weather this week has given everything a severe chill. Church meetings that were full of promise have been slimly attended. Ministers may preach ever so eloquently as to the duty of members but cold waves have a compelling influence that many instances are more potent.

Philanthropic and church movements are generally made during the winter months, whereas strikes and general fermentations that turn the world upside down come when the mercury in the thermometer is reaching for the top of the glass. Armies avoid fighting in cold weather, but it seems to come natural to fight when the weather is hot.

A remark made at the Union meeting Saturday night deserves more than a passing notice. Attention was called to the fact that there was money enough in the town to run a Young Men's Christian Association. It is often said that the devil takes care of his own, and perhaps that accounts for the prosperity of the saloon interests. There is a responsibility here that the churches cannot evade. The president of the Evangelical Union made a promise from his pulpit which has not as yet been redeemed. What is he going to do about it?

Many claim that there is really no need for a Y. M. C. A. in Bloomfield, that in a large city like New York, where there are many strangers, it is a necessity. There are as many young men in proportion to our population here as anywhere. You do not find them filling the churches—on Sunday or any other time. Where are they? Perhaps the Evangelical Union can tell us. Look over a congregation on Sunday or Thursday night and count the men, young and old, and see how small a proportion they make of it.

With the advent of the Legislature come whispers that Glen Ridge will ask for a Borough law that will be legal and then take the benefit of it. It does seem as if that would be a mean thing for them to after all we have done for them. Our Town Committee has been very considerate to the Ridge, granting all their requests. This breaking up into small municipalities is contrary to both law and custom at the present time, when centralization on monied and landed interests is the order of the day.

The time possibly is approaching when we of Bloomfield will be a ward of Newark. If Fairview, Watseessing and Glen Ridge each go off and flock by themselves perhaps Newark would not care to have us, and so the disintegration might be a blessing in disguise.

QUINTANCE.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION.

### THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO INITIATE AND PASS UPON LAWS.

The Only Reason Pure Democracy—Abundant and Satisfying Objections Raised to the Referendum—A Principle Which Rapidly Gaining an Army of Supporters.

During the past twelve months agitation in favor of direct legislation by the people has been steadily gathering force until now it is considered a paramount issue by many of the leaders of reform in the United States, as well as by the rank and file of the great labor movement. This increased interest is due to several causes, but to none other so much as to the publication and circulation of Mr. J. W. Sullivan's book, "Direct Legislation," and the able articles written by this gentleman in The Twentieth Century and supported by his indefatigable efforts as a propagandist by personal letters and word of mouth. Others have made valuable contributions in various ways to this work, but in naming Mr. Sullivan particularly I feel that I am simply giving Cesar his just due.

In referring to the past year I do not mean to convey the idea that the principles of direct legislation were unknown and not advocated in this country prior to a year ago. Such an intimation would be untruthful and an act of injustice to a great many veteran reformers. My own personal knowledge of the advocacy of the "initiative and referendum" as it was then called, by American socialists, but as one of the older advocates I freely admit that there has been done to bring the idea before the people within the past year than in all the years before, and the indications are that the near future contains even brighter prospects.

At the recent session of the general assembly the Knights of Labor incorporated a direct legislation plank in its platform. The Central Labor Union of New York has adopted it as one of the demands to be made before the state constitutional convention, and central and local labor organizations all over the country have taken action favorable to this reform. In New Jersey there is a state organization of some strength called "The People's Union," which has but one plank in its platform, and that a direct legislation plank. The People's party national convention at Omaha last July adopted a resolution commending of such a change in the constitution of the United States. The platform of the party platforms were radical upon the subject. The reform press of the country is fast taking up the question, and altogether great headway is being made by the only sound principle of legislation.

Now what is meant by direct legislation in this connection? It is very easily understood. Those who read or hear the words for the first time are prone to think they have struck some entirely correct proposition—a sort of halfhearted compromise, and that a direct legislation plank in the platform of investigation disabuse their minds, and the whole thing becomes as simple as A B C. Direct legislation, with the three small but powerful words, "by the people," added, means that the people shall make their own laws. The initiative means that force shall be given to the present perverted right of petition; that the people shall have the right to propose laws, and in several cases laws. The referendum means that all proposed laws must be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. Not one cent of one hundredth of the number of laws introduced in the legislature are introduced by the people. The majority of all the votes deposited are cast shall not become law.

An otherwise intelligent reporter said to me one evening at the conclusion of an address in which I had said a few words for direct legislation: "That's all very pretty in sentiment, Buchanan, but it will not work. It's too cumbersome." And that is the standard objection raised by those who dread changes in our present system and never investigate a proposal until they have done so. "Why, you'd have to vote all the time. Look at the number of laws introduced in the legislature during one session, to say nothing of the state legislatures," says one. Ah, there's the rub. Ninety-nine out of one hundred of these bills are for the purpose of amending existing laws, or for the purpose of introducing new laws. The legislature that has gone before, or are in the interest of schemes which the people would repudiate if given the opportunity, even under our present system. Not one cent of one hundredth of the number of laws introduced in the legislature are introduced by the people. The majority of all the votes deposited are cast shall not become law.

Then if we had the initiative and referendum it does not follow that Tom, Dick or Harry could compel the consideration of any crocheted, or that the expense and annoyance of an election should be borne for every measure proposed. The principle being adopted, the rules for its operation would be constructed with a due regard for the rights of the majority, and a reasonable percentage of the voters would be required to support a measure before it would be considered. On the other hand, it is proposed that only those bills would be submitted to a vote of the whole people for which a petition of one hundredth of one percent of the population had been introduced within a certain period of their publication. It is nonsense to oppose a wise and just principle because, on first thought, it may be considered a little difficult to apply. There are fifty times as many laws on our statute books now as we have any use for, and when you are thinking about expense just try to calculate the mountains of money they have cost us and are still costing.

Our laws conflict and interconflict, and if a statute is six months old the decision which one judge has rendered is at variance with the decision of another. It has more to do with deciding an action brought under the law than the law itself. All these confusions and complications are nuts for the fellow who make a living out of the law—judges, attorneys, etc. A friend of mine, whose name I shall leave out, but who

is a lawyer, said to me the other day while talking to him about direct legislation, "There are fifty lawyers in this building, and I'll go you a cigar that not one of them will endorse your initiative and referendum scheme." I didn't accept the wager for obvious reasons. If anything were wanting to make me favor direct legislation, it would be the opposition of the men who depend upon the misdeeds, standstill and misfortune of their fellow men for a means of livelihood. They make the laws in such a way as to create a necessity for their services in all sorts of directions, large and small. What would you think of the physicians if they were to sow these seeds of some awful disease in the country that their services might be in demand at high prices?

But I am wandering. We boast a great deal about our being a government of, for and by the people. There can be no government by the people unless the people make the laws. We have no right to call ourselves a "pure and triumphant democracy." We have not a democratic form of government, nor will we have until we abolish the system of delegating the ruling power to a few and adopt the principle of the whole people governing. Put it in your pipe and smoke it that a representative form of government is not a democracy. A United States senator, who does as he pleases or as the machine dictates for six years on a stretch, the personification of an ideal democracy? Well, have you heard of many of them asking their constituents how they should vote on a pending measure?

We practice the referendum principle to some extent, and always have. I wrote on amendments to national and state constitutions. In some states the regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic has been submitted to the voters of the state, and the result has been a manufactory. The issuance of bonds, levying of special tax and many similar questions are voted upon by the people in numerous instances. Then why should not the people be permitted to express at the ballot box their will upon such questions as the tariff, immigration, postal telegraphy, silver coinage, Canadian annexation and many other matters which our representatives seem unable to handle? Their inability to decide is principally due to a lack of knowledge as to just how the fellows who cast the votes feel about it. It is absurd to say that the people express their will upon these leading questions when they choose between the various candidates put up for office. A thousand or more things, most of them trifles, are at work at such times. Wait and see if the Democrats make any considerable changes in the tariff before you dispute this position.

One man objects to the direct legislation in this connection, and says that such a radical change. Don't like to make "experiments in such important matters." Bless your soul, my son, no one asks you to experiment. Switzerland, and the referendum for 800 years, and has so soundly defeated the system that she now practically has direct legislation by the people. Do you know a freer, happier, more peaceful people on earth than you will find in the little mountain republic? Do you ever hear of any Swiss "warming in the stoves and unloading themselves upon our shores." With a country like ours, gifts in natural resources as no other land under the sun, and twenty years of government by the people through direct legislation, we might offer inducements even to the Swiss, whose native land is now so much grand natural opportunity.

My advice to every man who is not engaged in the lawmaking or lawbreaking business is to give some attention at once to the subject of direct legislation by the people. If you endorse the principle—and how on earth could you not?—then don't let me hear you say that it is "too cumbersome" or "revolutionary," but read up on the details as proposed by men who have given much attention to the subject. Familiarize yourself with its workings in Switzerland, and be prepared to take your proper stand when the time comes to decide whether you will remain in the hands of a few, or whether you will be free and independent.

Under the sun, and twenty years of government by the people through direct legislation, we might offer inducements even to the Swiss, whose native land is now so much grand natural opportunity.

JOSEPH B. BUCHANAN.

Germany's Army of Unemployed.

The exceeding severity of the present winter throughout the German empire has caused untold misery among the working classes. Commerce is almost stagnant, and several large factories in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Munich have been compelled either to shut down completely or to reduce the number of hands. In Berlin alone there are 30,000 men in the streets, and in Cologne 20,000. The government is perplexed at its grave aspect of affairs, which it cannot remedy by the mere enactment of laws and statutes. The grand duchy of Baden has taken the initiative by sending its chief labor inspector, Weisshofer, to Mannheim in order to confer with the unemployed workmen in that city.

LABOR EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

The proposition that workmen should establish in this city a sort of labor exchange, where employers may find work for their men, and where men may find work for themselves, has been introduced in the city of New York. It is a noble idea, and one that should be adopted by every city. It is a noble idea, and one that should be adopted by every city. It is a noble idea, and one that should be adopted by every city.

Some Yankee Traits in Mexico.

"If anybody thinks the citizens of the United States do not possess their full share of Yankee shrewdness he is likely to become wiser without growing wealthier by visiting a year's sojourn in Mexico," said Ignatius Schumaker, as he joined the circle of bonanza kings who were talking pay rock in the corridors of the State House at Chihuahua last week. "I've seen a couple of years ago pick up a few fortunes in the mining district. At Chihuahua I became acquainted with an old grease who professed to become very fond of me. One day, when I had warned him

## TWO PATIENTS IN A DISPENSARY.

### A Small Newborn and a Big Fireman Each Under an Operation.

Late one evening a man was seated in the receiving room of one of the dispensaries in the lower part of the city. He was talking to a young surgeon who had charge of the room, and the conversation turned to the subject of the courage shown by young folks as compared with that of adults.

"It's all both," said the visitor, "about a child standing pain better than a man. Why, it stands to reason."

"Hullo!" says the surgeon. "What's this?"

The visitor turned and saw two barefooted urchins, one about eight, and the other perhaps a year younger. The elder came in carrying his companion, whom he carefully laid on the lounge. There he raised himself and said:

"Me and Dannie 're newboys, and just now he stepped on a busted bottle in de park and cut his foot."

"And you carried him all the way from the park here on your back?"

"Yep."

The doctor had washed the blood from the foot and disclosed a deep, ragged cut about three inches long. He carefully washed and dressed it and was about to thread his needle to take a few needed stitches when the patient spoke up for the first time:

"Are you goin to sew it, doc?"

"Yes, my little man. It can't heal without it."

"Oh-h-h-h!"

He lay back, and after one suppressed groan the tears which trickled down his cheeks alone told the story of the pain. The sole of the foot of an ordinary New York newsboy is not a very easy thing for even the sharpest needle to pierce, and the pain of the operation was much increased. While it was going on a member of the New York fire patrol entered and sitting himself in a chair waited with evident impatience for his turn to arrive. The sewing finished, the foot was bandaged, and the young Syrtax took up his burden.

"How far have you to go?" asked the doctor.

"Over to Oliver street."

It was a full half mile to Oliver street, but the youth took up his burden cheerfully.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" said the surgeon to the man.

The patrolman was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, tall, broad and muscular.

"Well, you see, I was hitchin up the horses, and they started and threw me overboard, and I fell on my hand there," he added as he held out the member. It was considerably swollen. To find the cause of the swelling the doctor began to turn his fingers along the injured part, but he had not long begun when his wrist was seized in a grip like iron.

"Hold on there, doc; that hurts!"

"Of course it does, but I have to find out what's the matter."

Again he tried, and again he was prevented.

"How do you think I can fix your hand when you won't let me find out what's the matter with it?"

"I know that, but I can't stand it," he began.

"Hold his arm, a couple of you," said the surgeon to the attendants, who had come in, attracted by the noise. The man was held, and it was found that the hand had been merely sprained.

—New York Tribune.

The King and the Sedition Powder.

On the first contingent of sedition powder to the capital of Delhi the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the monarch, in his full regalia, examined it with great interest. It was found to be a box of the refreshing box. A box was brought to the king in full court, and the monarch, in his full regalia, examined it with great interest. It was found to be a box of the refreshing box.

The Dewey System.

The Dewey system of cataloging a library was devised by Mr. Melvil Dewey, at present director of the state library. In it all books are classified into a certain number of principal subjects, which, in alphabetical order, receive numbers; for instance, astronomy may be 1. Then the subjects are divided, and each division receives a decimal; for example, history may be 1.1; thus the history of astronomy is numbered 1.1.1. The divisions are further subdivided, and each subdivision receives a number expressing hundredths. Books on the history of astronomy in America might be 1.1.2.

After these come, when necessary, further subdivisions still, and then, in practice, come the shelf marks, which show where the book is to be found. The system, theoretically, is perfect; practically it is cumbersome, and, except to the cataloguer, unsatisfactory. Adapted in various ways, it is used in many libraries, however.—New York Sun.

## LAUNDRY.

### BURT HASBROUCK,

85 FOREST ST. MONTCLAIR.

Shirt, plain, open back, 10 c. a. do. 12 c. a. do. 14 c. a. do. 16 c. a. do. 18 c. a. do. 20 c. a. do. 22 c. a. do. 24 c. a. do. 26 c. a. do. 28 c. a. do. 30 c. a. do. 32 c. a. do. 34 c. a. do. 36 c. a. do. 38 c. a. do. 40 c. a. do. 42 c. a. do. 44 c. a. do. 46 c. a. do. 48 c. a. do. 50 c. a. do. 52 c. a. do. 54 c. a. do. 56 c. a. do. 58 c. a. do. 60 c. a. do. 62 c. a. do. 64 c. a. do. 66 c. a. do. 68 c. a. do. 70 c. a. do. 72 c. a. do. 74 c. a. do. 76 c. a. do. 78 c. a. do. 80 c. a. do. 82 c. a. do. 84 c. a. do. 86 c. a. do. 88 c. a. do. 90 c. a. do. 92 c. a. do. 94 c. a. do. 96 c. a. do. 98 c. a. do. 1.00 a. do. 1.02 a. do. 1.04 a. do. 1.06 a. do. 1.08 a. do. 1.10 a. do. 1.12 a. do. 1.14 a. do. 1.16 a. do. 1.18 a. do. 1.20 a. do. 1.22 a. do. 1.24 a. do. 1.26 a. do. 1.28 a. do. 1.30 a. do. 1.32 a. do. 1.34 a. do. 1.36 a. do. 1.38 a. do. 1.40 a. do. 1.42 a. do. 1.44 a. do. 1.46 a. do. 1.48 a. do. 1.50 a. do. 1.52 a. do. 1.54 a. do. 1.56 a. do. 1.58 a. do. 1.60 a. do. 1.62 a. do. 1.64 a. do. 1.66 a. do. 1.68 a. do. 1.70 a. do. 1.72 a. do. 1.74 a. do. 1.76 a. do. 1.78 a. do. 1.80 a. do. 1.82 a. do. 1.84 a. do. 1.86 a. do. 1.88 a. do. 1.90 a. do. 1.92 a. do. 1.94 a. do. 1.96 a. do. 1.98 a. do. 2.00 a. do. 2.02 a. do. 2.04 a. do. 2.06 a. do. 2.08 a. do. 2.10 a. do. 2.12 a. do. 2.14 a. do. 2.16 a. do. 2.18 a. do. 2.20 a. do. 2.22 a. do. 2.24 a. do. 2.26 a. do. 2.28 a. do. 2.30 a. do. 2.32 a. do. 2.34 a. do. 2.36 a. do. 2.38 a. do. 2.40 a. do. 2.42 a. do. 2.44 a. do. 2.46 a. do. 2.48 a. do. 2.50 a. do. 2.52 a. do. 2.54 a. do. 2.56 a. do. 2.58 a. do. 2.60 a. do. 2.62 a. do. 2.64 a. do. 2.66 a. do. 2.68 a. do. 2.70 a. do. 2.72 a. do. 2.74 a. do. 2.76 a. do. 2.78 a. do. 2.80 a. do. 2.82 a. do. 2.84 a. do. 2.86 a. do. 2.88 a. do. 2.90 a. do. 2.92 a. do. 2.94 a. do. 2.96 a. do. 2.98 a. do. 3.00 a. do. 3.02 a. do. 3.04 a. do. 3.06 a. do. 3.08 a. do. 3.10 a. do. 3.12 a. do. 3.14 a. do. 3.16 a. do. 3.18 a. do. 3.20 a. do. 3.22 a. do. 3.24 a. do. 3.26 a. do. 3.28 a. do. 3.30 a. do. 3.32 a. do. 3.34 a. do. 3.36 a. do. 3.38 a. do. 3.40 a. do. 3.42 a. do. 3.44 a. do. 3.46 a. do. 3.48 a. do. 3.50 a. do. 3.52 a. do. 3.54 a. do. 3.56 a. do. 3.58 a. do. 3.60 a. do. 3.62 a. do. 3.64 a. do. 3.66 a. do. 3.68 a. do. 3.70 a. do. 3.72 a. do. 3.74 a. do. 3.76 a. do. 3.78 a. do. 3.80 a. do. 3.82 a. do. 3.84 a. do. 3.86 a. do. 3.88 a. do. 3.90 a. do. 3.92 a. do. 3.94 a. do. 3.96 a. do. 3.98 a. do. 4.00 a. do. 4.02 a. do. 4.04 a. do. 4.06 a. do. 4.08 a. do. 4.10 a. do. 4.12 a. do. 4.14 a. do. 4.16 a. do. 4.18 a. do. 4.20 a. do. 4.22 a. do. 4.24 a. do. 4.26 a. do. 4.28 a. do. 4.30 a. do. 4.32 a. do. 4.34 a. do. 4.36 a. do. 4.38 a. do. 4.40 a. do. 4.42 a. do. 4.44 a. do. 4.46 a. do. 4.48 a. do. 4.50 a. do. 4.52 a. do. 4.54 a. do. 4.56 a. do. 4.58 a. do. 4.60 a. do. 4.62 a. do. 4.64 a. do. 4.66 a. do. 4.68 a. do. 4.70 a. do. 4.72 a. do. 4.74 a. do. 4.76 a. do. 4.78 a. do. 4.80 a. do. 4.82 a. do. 4.84 a. do. 4.86 a. do. 4.88 a. do. 4.90 a